

# THE JACKSON PURCHASE.

REV. A. C. CAPERTON, A. M.,  
Editor and Proprietor.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

TERMS:  
One Year, in Advance, \$2.00  
Six Months, " " 1.25  
Three Months, " " .75  
To any one sending us ten names, and \$2.00,  
we will send one paper one year free.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Methodist.—Service in this church by the pastor, Rev. R. H. Mayes, on the first and third Sabbath in each month, morning and night. Sabbath school at 8 1/2 A. M.

Presbyterian.—Service in the Methodist house, by the pastor, Rev. W. D. W. on the second and fourth Sabbath in each month, morning and night. Sabbath school at 8 1/2 A. M.

Christian.—Service every Sabbath at 2 P. M.—Preaching occasionally.

Baptist.—Service at this church, by the pastor, Rev. A. C. Caperton, every Sabbath at 10 1/2 A. M. Sabbath school at 8 1/2 A. M.

I. O. O. F.  
Mayfield Lodge No. 171—meets on Saturday, each week at 7 P. M.  
P. J. GREEN, N. G.

J. A. BROWNING, Secy.,  
MASONIC.  
Harmony Lodge No. 302.—T. F. Beadles, W. M.; R. H. Mayes, Secy.—meets every 3d Monday in each month. Chapter meets every 4th Monday in each month. W. W. Tice, H. P.; R. H. Mayes, Secy.

CIRCUIT COURT.  
A. R. Boon, Judge.—1st Monday in May and November.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.  
Ed. Crossland, Judge.—1st Monday in February and August.

County Court.—1st Monday in each month. W. W. Robertson, Judge.

Quarterly Court.—1st Monday in March, June, Sept., and December.—W. W. Robinson, Judge.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.  
Tober's Court.—Saturdays after the third Monday in March, June, Sept., and December.

Brush's Court.—Fridays after the third Monday in March, June, Sept., and Dec.

MAYFIELD ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEDICAL.

P. J. GREENE.

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.

North Side Main St., Mayfield, Ky.

Sign of Post and Mortar.

If you want fine Liquors, pure

Drugs, Chemicals, fresh Shaker

Garden Seeds, or in fact anything

belonging in a Drug Store, call

and see P. J. GREENE.

mar11-tf

DRUGS.

J. R. HURT & CO.

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.

In Block North-East Corner of Main

and Broadway Street.

MAYFIELD, KENTUCKY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs,

Toilets and fancy articles. Wholesale

Putty, Paper, Siles, Etc.

MEDICAL RECIPES.

PUREST WHITE COAL OIL

and everything usually kept in a Drug

Store, all of which we propose to sell

CHEAP FOR CASH. If CASH is not

paid we charge ten per cent for carrying.

A full assortment of Fresh

Shaker Garden Seeds on Hand.

We accept nothing BUT CASH AND

DULLED.

Prescriptions filled at all hours.

J. R. HURT & CO.

Feb 4-tf

BUILDERS AND PAINTERS.

S. H. KELLEY.

CARPENTER, BUILDER AND

UNDERTAKER.

Metal Cases and Wooden Coffins

OF ALL SIZES, and best MATERIAL,

always on hand and furnished at reason-

able RATES.

SHOP, One door below Masonic Hall.

Feb 4-ly

PAINTING.

L. D. PARKER, Painter.—Will do

House and Sign Painting, Graining,

Marbling, Glazing, Paper-Hanging,

Cabinets, with neatness and dis-

patch on the most reasonable terms. All

work guaranteed. Shop, Mayfield, Ky.

Feb 4-tf

GROCERIES.

HOBSON & WEST

HAVING REMOVED THEIR

Grocery Store to the room in the Masonic

Building formerly occupied by J. R. Hurt

& Co. Keep a large and well selected stock

of

STAPLE AND FANCY

GROCERIES!

They pay Cash for their goods, and can-

not sell them without the money, but in-

stead make it to the interest of buyer and

seller, by selling

STRICTLY FOR CASH!

Thinking their old friends and customers

for the liberal patronage extended to them,

they solicit a continuance of the same.

Mayfield, Feb 25 ly

McNutt, Gardner & Co.,

Have on hand and are receiving a

very complete Stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Which they will sell at low prices for

CASH.

Our friends and the public are requested to

call and see before buying.

Cash paid for all kinds of Produce

McNUTT, GARDNER & CO.

Feb 4-tf

W. E. BOLINGER

MERCHANT TAILOR

Has just returned from the East with a

spendid stock of gentlemen's wear, consist-

ing of Cloths, Casimires, Vestings, Shirts,

Collars, Cravats, etc. He returns thanks

to his patrons who have for the past twenty-

five years, favored him with their business,

and respectfully solicits a continuance of

their custom.

W. A. TURNER.

THE LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE

AGENCY.

ALL CLASSES OF RISKS accepted at

fair rates in the best and best Companies

in the country.

OFFICE: In the Court House, Mayfield,

Ky.

Feb 4-tf

# THE JACKSON PURCHASE.

VOLUME I.

MAYFIELD, KY., THURSDAY, JULY, 8, 1869.

NUMBER 22.

MAYFIELD ADVERTISEMENTS.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE, FURNITURE.

HARDWARE, HARDWARE, HARDWARE.

GOOD BARGAINS OFFERED

BY

AUGUST SMITH,

In the New House, Anderson's Block,

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE,

MAYFIELD, KY.

Also Manufacturer of

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware,

Dealer in

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,

CASTINGS, of all kinds,

HARDWARE,

FURNITURE,

CUTLERY,

PUMPS and

TINWARE.

Roofing and Gutting

done at the lowest Prices.

Special attention given to Country

Dealers. I have a large assort-

ment of goods and will sell at

CINCINNATI PRICES for Cash.

Rags and Feathers taken in trade,

apd-ly

FOR SALE.

Horses, Mares and Mules.

I WILL SELL on reasonable terms for

cash, several Work HORSES, MARES and

MULES. R. K. WILLIAMS.

mar11-tf

DRY GOODS.

W. M. BRIGGS.

WOULD say to the citizens of this sec-

tion that he has settled permanently

among them, and opened a stock of goods,

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, and all

other Goods, usually kept in variety stores,

which he will sell

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Store in the basement of the Mayfield Ho-

tel. Apr 20-tf.

WANTED.

The People of the Purchase to Know

that

BERNARD WEIL

is now offering the finest, best and cheap-

est Stock of

DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES AND

NOTIONS

to be found in Mayfield, or elsewhere. Stock

all new and price to suit purchasers.

may 13-tf.

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!!

All Planters will find it to their

interest to patronize

GEORGE J. BOLINGER,

Corner Main and Cross Street,

MAYFIELD, - - - KENTUCKY,

AS HE HAS UNDOUBTEDLY

THE LARGEST STOCK

AND SELLS AT THE

CHEAPEST PRICE!

COMPETITION DEFIED!

Make Planters' Goods a Specialty.

Feb 4-tf

O'HO! O'HO! O'HO!!!

ON MAIN STREET,

between McNutt's Grocery

and the Baptist Church, and

directly opposite Post Office,

WILL BE FOUND

McELRATH & CARMAN,

WHO have on hand, and will constantly

keep in store, a large and well selected

stock of

Dry-Goods,

Clothing,

Shoes, Hats,

Boots and

Caps,

Quensware

and Cutlery.

Call and see for yourselves.

Feb 18-tf

McELRATH & CARMAN.

MAYFIELD

HIGH SCHOOL.

ON the first Monday in September,

the undersigned proposes to open a

male school of high grade in the town of

Mayfield, Graves county, Ky.

The course of instruction will be exten-

sive and thorough, embracing the classics,

modern languages, mathematics, the higher

English studies, &c.

Parents desiring of patronizing the school

are requested to make an early application

as only a limited number of pupils will be

taken.

Terms per session of 40 weeks \$50, paya-

ble semi-annually in advance. No de-

ductions for absence unless in cases of sick-

ness, protracted over one month.

For further information or circulars ap-

ply to Mr. Cameron L. Thompson, Mayfield

Ky.

JOHN I. HARVEY, A. M.

July 13-69.

W. D. MAYFIELD.

A. ORR

MAYFIELD & ORR,

DENTISTS.

MAYFIELD, - - - Kentucky.

Feb 25-tf

THE JACKSON

PURCHASE

Book and

Job Printing Office.

RETREAT OF THE FAIRIES.

BY T. L. VETA.

NUMBER 10.

Some poet, I think it is Dr.

Watts says:—"Tis education forms

the common mind; just as the twig

is bent the tree's inclined." This

is so incontestably true that the

most stupid and obtuse intellect

cannot fail to realize the verity of

it. Education organizes and ar-

ranges the powers of thought meth-

odically; methodical thinking forms

the foundation of correct reasoning;

correct reasoning leads to close

observation and acute investiga-

tion; these cause an inquiry into

the true character of causes and

effects; reasoning from cause to ef-

fect discloses the source and foun-

tain of wisdom and knowledge; and

these are the climacteric of human

power; and since knowledge is pow-

er, it enables us to command and

control whatever God has bequeath-

ed to us for our earthly inheritance.

It is this, and this only, which en-

ables him to circumscribe his ac-

tions, and keep them within such

bounds, as will yield him the great-

est amount of earthly prosperity



# THE JACKSON PURCHASE

A. C. CAPERTON, Editor & Prop.

MAYFIELD, Graves Co., Ky.

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1869.

## Temperance and Christianity.

There are times when our duties seem to clash, when our inclinations seem to run in opposite directions, when, in the language of an inspired man, we are "in a straight betwixt two." In such a dilemma we find ourselves at the present time. In accordance with a long established custom our church in this place meets on Saturday before the second Sabbath in each month to worship, and transact whatever business may come before the body. That is also a "covenant meeting"—one preparatory to the celebration of the Lord's Supper on the following Sabbath, and in which all the services are designed to have reference to that solemn and interesting occasion. But it turns out that, on next Saturday, the order of Good Templars in this place are to have a grand Pic-Nic, and everybody is invited to attend, the Sabbath Schools especially. We too have been invited to be present, and with others, to speak on the occasion. Now what shall we do? To go or not to go, that is the question? For ourself the question admits of an easy solution. We have a philosophy which readily solves all questions of conscience. That philosophy is the philosophy of Christianity. In our estimation Christianity is everything. It is paramount to all things else. We love temperance. It is a part of Christianity. In fact, the Christian character of any man is quite weak, irregular and inconsistent, in whom temperance is not a leading virtue. No professions, or zeal, or loud prayers will atone for a want of sobriety in the followers of Christ.

We love sociability also. We love to see neighbors and friends lay aside business occasionally, and will say, quite frequently, and come together for a few hours of social enjoyment, and for the time forget the cares and vexations of life, and seek to be happy themselves and to make others happy.

We love also the Pic-Nic. Would like to see them become more common. When properly conducted they are not only innocent social gatherings, but are highly promotive of good neighborhood.

We love especially anything that looks to the happiness of the little folks. We older ones are too apt to forget that children love fun, and that we were once children ourselves. Nor are we sufficiently concerned to provide them with amusements adapted to their natures and wants. Of this one thing we may be assured: if we do not provide our children with suitable amusements and occupations of mind, they will find them for themselves. They will take such as the world affords.

All this is true. Yet, when a conflict comes up, as in the present instance, between our duties to Christ and his church, and an institution that is subordinate to Christianity, between the worship of God and merely social enjoyment, we have no trouble to decide as to our duty. We deem our obligations to Christ and his church to be paramount to all others. In our view Christ is supreme and all institutions, however excellent, are subordinate. He is divine; they are not.

In the light of these remarks, we will define our relations to masonry, odd-fellowship, temperance organizations, and all similar institutions. We love masonry, and feel very kindly towards all other benevolent institutions. They are all good institutions, but younger than Christianity and subordinate to it. We have no respect for the claims that some men set up for masonry—that it is older than Christianity. That is sheer nonsense. Christianity antedates all existing benevolent institutions, and has given them their existence, and, to a great extent, their influence. In all these institutions there is much that is good, but nothing that is not borrowed directly or indirectly from Christianity.

When, then, Christians do good deeds, the credit is due to Christ, and not to men. When we practice temperance, or in any way promote truth, virtue, honesty, or holiness the glory is due to Christ and not to the institutions of men. And when professed Christians perform acts of kindness as masons, odd-fellows, or templars which they do not as Christians, they discredit Christianity; and, to that extent, rob God. This is strong

language, but true.

What then— you will ask, are you opposed to such institutions or to affiliating with them? Not at all, in our character as a Christian. If a Christian at all, we must be one anywhere and everywhere, and the influence we exert must be in our character as Christians, and our conduct in society must be influenced and controlled by the higher life of Christ. It is not that we love the institutions of men less, but that we love Christianity more.

If these positions be correct, it is well, in all our efforts to promote the interests of these institutions and of society generally, to avoid, in so far as we can, any apparent conflict with the institutions of Christ. For when a conflict does occur, as it will on next Saturday, a struggle is inevitable in the hearts of professed Christians whose characters are not fully developed and matured. To turn out with our friends and neighbors in a social reunion is a feeling very natural and proper in all the people, and to the Christian especially, because in the language of the poet, "The Christian is the highest style of man." But for a Christian to leave the service of his church to attend a social is simply to discredit Christ, and to weaken his own conscience and compromise his influence in favor of religion. But, on the other hand, when the conflict comes, many professors of religion whose minds are not clear as to their duties and responsibilities, and whose characters are not sufficiently developed, feel that the service of Christ is a tyranny, that his commands are grievous, and, in spite of themselves, they feel some revulsion in discharging to the full extent, their duties to Christ.

We would like to extend these remarks, but we must lay down our pen and repair to the chamber of mourning and there mingle our sympathies with those who weep.

[From the Texas Baptist Herald.]

REPLY TO TENNESSEE,

February 25, 1869.

Rev. Wm. Carey Crane, D. D.,

Independence, Texas.

MY DEAR BROTHER:

On Tuesday evening the 16th, I reached Mayfield, a very pleasant and thriving village, and found several brethren awaiting my arrival at the depot. Our beloved acquaintance, and former "yoke-fellow" (when we preached, and watched over our colleges in Mississippi.)

REV. A. C. CAPERTON, A. M., who is now Bishop of the Baptist church in Mayfield, met me most cordially, and after introducing me to many brethren and friends, escorted me to his dwelling. In anticipation of preaching at night, I consulted him about the peculiarities of his congregation, that my subject might be judiciously selected. Though a shower fell just as we were going to the house of worship, we had a large and very attentive congregation. The building is plain. The room will seat comfortably about 600 persons, and is remarkably easy to speak in. My subject was, "Our salvation not according to our works, but given to us in Christ Jesus, according to God's own purpose and grace, before the world began, and manifested in the coming of our Saviour, who has abolished death, and brought life and immortality to light."

I did not intend to preach but one sermon, but the interest manifested induced me to yield to the earnest solicitude of some, and make an appointment for the night. I spent Wednesday in visiting, and also in tending the Court which was in session. I learned that the docket had become so heavy, that the Legislature had created this Court, the Common Pleas—and given to it concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court, except in criminal cases. Judge Crossland presided with dignity, and executed business promptly. I had the pleasure of forming the acquaintance of several lawyers and judges. The rain of the forenoon made the streets so muddy that only a few ladies attended preaching at night, but the gentlemen's side of the house was pretty well filled.

THE LAWYERS.

Finding that several lawyers had come to hear me, I introduced my sermon upon Paul's "New and Living Way" of approach unto God, by propounding a great many legal questions to them upon the Covenant of circumcision, and the legal obligations growing out of it. These interrogations lasted perhaps

fifteen minutes, during which time the silence was almost painful. God grant it may lead to an investigation of these matters, that shall greatly bless them, and shall result in great good to the poor blinded Jew. I learned that some Jews were present who took deep interest.

Very silent and fixed attention was given to the sermon that followed. An anticipated musical entertainment for the benefit of the Methodist church, and the want of time, prevented me from making another appointment. As I would not leave for Tennessee until Thursday evening I spent the morning in visiting and attending the Court. The novel course I had pursued last night had excited much interest. I hope for good.

Mayfield is a pleasant village in a fertile country, and inhabited by kind social people. The Baptists and Methodists have plain, good houses of worship. The Presbyterians and Reformers, are erecting houses. I learned the latter would have the largest in the town. The Court house is a good building, and conveniently arranged for the purposes of the country.

A HIGHLY CULTIVATED MAN.

Perhaps there is not a minister of the gospel within the range of several hundred miles, who is so thoroughly educated, as Bro. A. C. Caperton. He has greatly improved in preaching, since our day of pleasant association with him in Mississippi. He is wonderfully familiar with his Bible, sound in theology, highly entertaining and instructive in his sermons, and humbly depending on God for success. He has the confidence and esteem of the people. I regret that the pecuniary condition of his congregation, compels him to edit a paper. I do hope they will soon release him from this task. Perhaps I cannot better express my confidence in Bro. C. and his excellent wife, than just to state that after my college at Hernando had been burned by an incendiary, I placed my daughter in their school at Grenada, Miss., to be educated. Time proved that I had acted wisely.

REV. G. W. LANE.

Just as I was in the act of leaving for the depot, Bro. Lane, Evangelist of the General Association of Kentucky, got home. I had known him too favorably to leave without seeing him. We called at his house, and after a short interview with him and his family, he accompanied us to the depot. He is a very fine preacher, and is represented as doing well as an evangelist.

Affectionately and fraternally, yours,

CHAMP C. CONNER.

The School Tax.

MR. EDITOR: Although you are not discussing the subject of school tax through the columns of your paper, yet I suppose you will have no objection to publishing an extract from either side.

I will make no apology for writing this communication, but will proceed immediately to answer, to the best of my ability, the objections that are urged against this proposed taxation, hoping that the merits of the cause I assume to advocate will not be estimated by the weakness of my effort to defend it.

The opposition to this proposed legislation has three main objections, which may be stated as follows: First, that the negro children will be mixed with the white children or that they will draw a portion of the fund. 2d, That it is wrong in principle to tax for such purposes. 3d, That it is impolitic.

The first objection is the main scare-crow by which the people are to be frightened into a conflict with their most vital and dearest interests. They tell us of no practical way by which the negro is to get into our schools or draw any part of the fund, but content themselves by making the bare assertion, believing that is sufficient to control the people on a subject about which they are so morbidly sensitive.

In answer to their unsupported assertions, I refer the people to the law under which they vote, which expressly declares that the tax is to be levied on the property of the whites only, and that white children only are to be educated with it. Nothing can be plainer than the State law on this subject. Then if they do get the benefit of this fund, it will have to be done through the Federal authorities, unless our State courts turn traitors and override our domestic laws, which supposition is

just about as far from reality as the remote or contingent than many of the arguments that are used by the opposition.

Where is the evidence that the Federal authorities have any intention of interfering with us on such a subject?

Do they find it in the rulings of the federal court? All the decisions of the Supreme Court, District and Circuit courts of the U. S. show a disposition to decide against the unconstitutional laws of Congress.

Neither Congress nor the courts made by Congress are disposed to execute an unconstitutional enactment on a people when the universal sentiment of the people, Radicals and Democrats, is opposed to the law? There are 30 or 40 thousand Radicals in the State of Kentucky, and their prejudices and social feelings towards the negro, are just the same as the Democrats; and, consequently they are as much against a mixture of the races, in the schools as the Democrats, and it would be impossible for Congress to force such a thing on the State without forcing it on their political friends.

It is not the policy of the government, nor are they trying to force social equality, on any of the States. They have not done that in any of the States that they have reconstructed, and where there is a statute looking that way in any of the reconstructed States, investigation will show that it is done by the local authorities. Alabama has been reconstructed and has a system of common schools, but there is no mixture of the pupils and there the negro and radical influence holds sway.

The opposition to this tax can found their argument upon but one thing, and that is the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the U. S.

Now let us look at that Amendment, and the acts of Congress since its passage, and see what are its effects and what force Congress gives it.

There is but one section in the 14th Amendment from which they can torture such a construction as the one they claim, and that is the first.

The first clause of that section does nothing but confer a general citizenship.

The second reads as follows: No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Now what privileges of the negro is abridged by this proposed law? Has he ever had the privilege of attending our common schools? If he had possessed such privileges in the past, and we were to pass a law depriving him of such right, it would be an abridgment of his privileges. This clause does not say a State shall not pass a law conferring exclusive privileges on some of her citizens. Especially when they bear all the taxation to pay for such an exclusive right, as is the case in our proposed taxation, would such a right and power be inferred.

It is clear from the reading of the law, that Congress did not, nor intended to confer by the 14th Amendment such a right upon the negro as is contended by the opposition to the taxation. But if the law within itself was not clear, the subsequent acts of Congress show they did not intend to enforce such a right, or that if they did intend to do so, that they did not succeed.

If it can be maintained that this Amendment confers such a right the same reasoning that would establish such a construction must inevitably establish his right to vote and testify also.

Now can he do either? All men that know anything about the administration of the laws of Ky. know that he cannot testify in our State courts, and that cases are being daily carried to the federal courts because he is not allowed such a privilege. And if it had given him the right to vote, it is hardly probable that Congress would have proposed to the country the 15th Amendment specially designed to confer that right.

Now as it is clear from the reading of the 14th Amendment and the acts of Congress subsequent thereto, that they did not succeed in conferring on the negroes the two main political rights that they are and have always been so anxious to confer, the right to give testimony, and the right to vote, will it be contended that it goes further and gives him the right to invade our higher and more sacred rights of social status; because schools, as compared with

the two political rights of voting and giving testimony, are social institutions?

I think it is clear that there is no law nor enactment existing, pending or in the prospective, by which the laws of Kentucky are to be so far trampled under foot.

As Congress failed to reconstruct us at the time Summer introduced the subject, when party passion and the passions engendered by the war were running so high and furious, and Kentucky was so defiant and outspoken in her sympathy for Johnson and condemnation of Congress, is it probable that she will do so now when the passions of the war are abating and all parties growing more conservative.

An argument founded upon such improbability and remote contingencies as reconstruction is addressed to the credulity and ignorance of the people.

S. W. SLAYDEN.

## EDUCATION.

God has given us our intellectual capacities for a noble purpose. In order that these capacities be useful, they must be cultivated and developed. For without government, organized society cannot exist. Government, without the power of self-perpetuation, cannot long continue. It cannot be carried on, without intellectual culture. A republican government cannot subsist without intelligence in the people. If it is right for republics to exist at all, it is right that they take such measures as are necessary to self-perpetuation. Education of the masses is necessary to this. Therefore it is right for government to maintain a system of public instruction. Education of the masses promotes good government in many ways.

1st. It gives them that information which enables them to avoid being hoodwinked and duped by designing demagogues.

2nd. It is a means of enabling man to realize his true dignity, and rise above that low moral atmosphere in which vice and crime thrive.

3d. It qualifies man for usefulness in the various stations of farmer, mechanic, teacher, engineer, lawyer &c, which are necessary to the well-being of society.

These are a few, and only a few, of the benefits of education.

But objections are made. One says "it is not right to tax the rich to educate the poor."

If we have taken the correct views of the purpose of government, it is the duty of government as a body politic, not as individuals, to educate the children. To do this the State must raise the funds by taxation. In taxation the ad valorem principle is the correct one. This is so from the fact that the man who has most, enjoys most protection. If government fails, anarchy ensues. When anarchy reigns, no property is secure. Education by preserving good order saves to the rich his thousands while it leaves to the poor his hundreds of dollars. As the rich enjoys more protection he should pay more. And besides, property does not in every case continue forever in the same family. The rich man's grandchild may be the poor child which will need the means of education. The rich old man by paying tax for the education of the poor child may be preparing and qualifying a husband or a wife for his grandchild.

Another says, "I am in favor of taxes for schools, but now is not the time" why not? "O the Nigger! the Nigger! Don't you see that black Nigger in the wood pile" I think it is time to let the poor Negro rest. The school tax is expressly for white children, so stated in the law. "But the law will be set aside by Federal authority." Why not suspend all State legislation for fear of Federal authority? Federal authority has as much power to tax us to educate the negro as to appropriate our own tax to that object. We, I suppose, must not build a school house lest the Negro finds his way into it! We should proceed in this matter of State education as though there was no Federal authority.

I know not what other objections might be raised to the question upon which the people of Kentucky are called to vote at our next August election, but, I am satisfied, none of them are sufficient to invalidate its claims to the vote of the people. I trust a sufficient number of them will rally to the polls, and, regardless of opposition, vote for it and secure the education of their children.

THOS. H. PETTIT.

[Continued.]

Hints on Farming.

FARMINGTON, Ky, June 5th, 1869.  
MR. EDITOR: Through the columns of your valuable paper, we desire to present to its numerous readers some remarks that may promote the agricultural interests of the country. Many farmers are in the habit of continuing to plow their corn until it has commenced sending forth shoots, and even later. This practice we think far more injurious than profitable; because, by the time that the growing corn has reached that stage, it is highly presumable, if not positively so, that the radical has sent forth all its fibrous roots, most of which are reaching out, all around the main root, and imbedded within three to five inches of the surface of the earth. To cut or break off these roots, will surely stop, not only the growth of the stock, but that of the tender shoot, which now requires all the nourishment that possibly can be conveyed to it, by all the roots that have been sent out from the radical. Observation has taught some closely observing persons, that these small roots run from four to six feet from the main root. When they are broken assunder, within ten or twelve inches, by the plow, the stock and shoot are at once deprived of three-fourths to five-sixths of all the nourishment that they were receiving. Hence, the farmer is certain to gather small, instead of large ears of corn. To show the force of this matter, let the farmer feed three or four ears of corn, at each feed, to his horse or mule, instead of ten or twelve ears, and he will very soon perceive that his flesh will disappear, and the beast become unable to perform the required labour. To remedy this evil, we suggest that every farmer entirely finish plowing his corn, by the time it is as high as a man's hips. The corn should be run round twice with a coulter or a bull-tongue plow, and have three other good plowings, to secure a fair crop. To further illustrate this position, let any farmer dig or spade, to the depth of five or six inches, around a young apple or peach tree, the first of June, cutting the roots, and witness the effects.

"We positively object to this late plowing on another, and yet, equally logical basis. Many so-called farmers, think that they must plow their corn so late, that neither grass nor weeds can grow up between the rows. This opinion is obviously very erroneous, for where persons are sufficiently acquainted with the process of regulation, and the elementary substances requisite to produce vegetable growth, they very early stop plowing. It is probable that many of your readers are not aware of the fact, that the grass and weeds that grow between the rows of corn, after the plowing has been discontinued, are not only daily and nightly, but hourly, absorbing from the atmosphere, carbon and ammonia, which elements are positively necessary to the production of another crop. During the winter and spring, the grass and weeds are undergoing decomposition, or rotting; and thereby, in fact, preparing the soil with needful elements for the growth of another crop.

Unless these elements prevail, or exist in the earth, vegetation cannot flourish. In support of this statement, we request the reader to determine in his own mind, whether a piece of land that is, when plowed in the winter or spring, entirely clear of all grass and weeds, is as likely to yield as good a crop as that, which had a good coat of grass and weeds turned under, when broken up. Every observant farmer knows that a piece of fallow or other ground, that is thickly covered with weeds and grass when well broken up, is certain to give a large yield of grain; and because the grass and weeds really contain a large quantity of the needful elements. A heavy coat of grass and weeds also operates as a shield against the intense rays of the hot sun in August and September, which is a matter of decided importance, perhaps thought of, but by few.

Much good land is being exhausted, if not entirely worn out, by want of either knowledge, or want of proper attention in skillful farming, and it is certainly, not only the interest, but obviously the duty of every man, owning and cultivating the soil, to preserve his land, to the utmost of his ability, from early exhaustion.

DR. ROJO PEREIRA.

Words of Warning from a Great Man.

Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, in reply to a paper from Hon. S. S. Nicholas, of Kentucky, treating of the War and its causes, closes a letter to the National Intelligencer with these words. They may hardly be called prophetic, because the shadow of consolidated empire has already touched the skirts of this unhappy land:

The Federal machinery for the last ten years has been abnormal in its action. It must be brought back to the Jeffersonian doctrine, and made to conform to its working with the organic principles of its structure, before there can possibly be a return of the days of peace, harmony, prosperity, and happiness which formerly marked our course. There is no other hope for constitutional liberty on this continent. Judge Nicholas may dream dreams about another constitutional amendment, providing a new mode of electing the President, but the remedy lies in no such device as that. It lies simply in bringing back the Government in its administration to original first principles. This is not to be done by secession, however right and efficient a remedy that might be. That is abandoned. Nor is it to be done by force or violence of any kind, except the force of reason and the power of truth. It is more generally lost than established, or strengthened by a resort to physical force. They are eminently the achievement of virtue, patriotism and reason. That our institutions, and even nominal form of government, is now in great danger, the prudent sagacious, and wise everywhere virtually admit. An able editorial in your own paper, not long since, put the pertinent and grave question, "Whither are we drifting?" To this question I take the occasion for one to give you a direct and positive answer. We are drifting to consolidation and empire, and will land there at no distant period as certainly as the sun will set this day, unless the people of the several States awake to a proper appreciation of the danger, and save themselves from the impending catastrophe by arresting the present tendency of public affairs. This they can properly do only at the ballot box. All friends of constitutional liberty, in every section and State, must unite in this grand effort. They must seriously consider and even reconsider many questions to which they have given but slight attention heretofore. They must acquaint themselves with the principles of their Government, and provide security for the future by studying and correcting the errors of the past.

This is the only hope, as I have stated, for the continuance of even our present nominal form of government. Depend upon it, there is no difference between consolidation and empire! No difference between centralism and imperialism! The end of either as well as of these, is the overthrow of liberty and the establishment of despotism. I give you the words of truth in great earnestness—words which, however received or heeded now, will be eternally true by the developments of the future.

Yours, most respectfully,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

From the Montgomery Mail, June 18, 1863.

We understand That a powerful company is organized and will commence operations at an early day toward building new Telegraph lines between Washington and New Orleans, to connect with lines now under construction in the North and West.

The company, we understand, is composed of men of ample means and experience as Engineers and Telegraphists in the North, and some of the most active and prominent men in the South.

It is understood that the new lines will be built and worked as part of the cheap postal system now attracting so much public attention, and that the new company will make use of all the latest inventions in telegraphy, such as the new compound steel and copper wire, so superior to all others in power and of such strength as to require but twelve or fourteen poles to the mile, in place of thirty to forty, now used with the ordinary wire.

The Brooks Insulator, which economizes the strength of the current from ten to forty per cent, will also be used, together with the new "double transmitter," by which messages can be sent both ways on the same wire at the same time, thus doubling the capacity of the line.

We see no reason, with the improvements referred to, why the new company should not be able to furnish telegraphic facilities at cheap rates, and we earnestly hope their efforts toward this end will be successful.

As we pour water into a dry pump we desire to obtain more—so must we have the love of Christ imparted to the heart before we shall feel uprisings of delight in him.

Children born in France on the 15th of August, next, Napoleon's centenary, will be taken under the special protection of the Government.

Why are young ladies, at the breaking up of a party, like arrows? Because they can't go off without beaux, and are in a quiver until they get them.







